

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 831.]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1802.

[Vol. XV.]

LEXINGTON.—PRINTED BY DANIEL BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

JOHN ADAMS & GEORGE ADAMS JUN. HATTERS.

HAVE opened a Shop opposite Mr. Bradford's Printing Office, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS of all kinds; which they will sell at the following prices for Cash:

Men's Roram, 42 dolls. per doz.
Women's ditto, 36 ditto
Wool Hats, 12 ditto
They will give the highest prices in Cash for Beaver and Raccoon Furs, or Lamb's Wool.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A number of good Journeyman Hatters. They will be paid the following prices in Cash, for manufacturing Hats—
For Beaver, 1 doll. 50 cents.
Calf, 1 25
Roram, 1 00
Wool, 50

Lexington, July 9.

STRAYED

From Robert Sanders's tavern, about the 10th or 15th of last March, a BRIGHT BAY MARE, about six years old, about fourteen hands two or three inches high, a long twitch tail, a little roach backed, with some scars about the middle, trots and canters, a tolerable likely Mare. Whoever delivers her to the Jailor in Lexington, or to Matthew Anderson, near Winchester, Clarke county, shall receive Eight Dollars reward.

July 9th, 1802. Benj. Wharton.

Madison st. June Court 1802. Thomas Hardwick, Complainant, Against

Henry Francis, Joseph Beard, } Defendants.
and John Stone, }
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant John Stone, having failed to enter his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and not being an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in September next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be published for two months in the Kentucky Gazette, another let up at the court-house door, and another published at the Stone meeting-house on Tate's creek, some Sunday after divine service.

A copy. Telle, #6s Will. Irvine.

NEW TAVERN, CHILLICOTHE.

WILLIAM KETS,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the public, and his friends generally, that he has taken that large and commodious house (lately occupied by Cap. Thomas Gregg) at the corner of Paint and Water streets, sign of the INDIAN KING, where he has opened a Public House, &c. furnished with convenient rooms & good beds for the accommodation of travellers, a large stable with separate stalls, good pasture, &c. As it will be his principal object to furnish both house and stable with every necessary the country will afford, he hopes for the patronage of his old customers as well as others, and assures them that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render their situation agreeable.

6w July 16, 1802.

CHILLICOTHE.

JOSEPH TIFFIN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the public, and his friends particularly, that he fills occupies the stand formerly known by the name of the RED LION, and is well supplied with every article necessary for the accommodation of travellers—His figures are of a superior quality, beds and bedding in the best order, stables kept clean, with 22 separate stalls, well supplied with good timothy hay, oats and good pasture—also attentive hostlers and servants. Gentlemen wishing to retire from the bustle of the tavern, may be accommodated with separate rooms.

Chillicothe, 2d August, 1802.

JUST PUBLISHED And for sale at this Office, the second edition of WILSON'S GRAMMAR, Revised and Corrected.

DISTRICT OF OHIO.

Supervisor's Office, July 1st 1802.

PUBLIC NOTICE. Is hereby given—THAT the subscriber hath been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive from individuals, such blank STAMPS as may be presented within the space of four months from the date hereof, and to pay the value thereof, deducting in all cases seven and one half per cent, in conformity to an act of Congress, entitled "An act to repeal the internal taxes."

JAMES MORRISON, Supervisor.

TO ALL WHO MAY BE CONCERNED. TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I have appointed JOHN M. Boggs, of the town of Lexington, my attorney, to transact, adjust and perform all manner of Business, relating to fundy accounts, instruments of writings, papers, &c. now in possession of said Boggs, which the late Joseph Cosby died possessed of—Also to adjust all lawful demands against the said Joseph Cosby deceased.

JOHN COSBY.

In virtue of the above, all persons indebted to the estate of the said Joseph Cosby deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to present them to the subscriber for settlement immediately.

JOHN M. BOGGS.

June 17, 1802. if

COOPERS WANTED.

VERY liberal encouragement will be given to Four or Five

GOOD COOPERS.

at the Hickman Mills, near Lexington. D. M'Vicar.

14th July, 1802. 6w

CHEAP GOODS.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER, Have just received from Philadelphia, And are now opening at their Store, on Main Street, Lexington,

An Extensive Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Of the latest importations from Europe and the East and West Indies, CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

HARD WARE,

GROCERIES,

CHINA,

GLASS,

QUEENS & WAINES,

TIN

All of which were purchased on the whole sale terms, and will be sold either by wholesale or retail, for Cash accordingly—

Among which are the following articles: Fine Cloths, Cotton & Wool, Calimeres, Cards, Fancy Cords, Saddlery, Irish Linens, Anvils, Vices, Chintzes, Steel, Calicoes, India Mullins & Nails, Nankeens, Imperial, British Plain Jacobin, Hylton, Young Hylton, Tamboored, Lappet, Soufchong, Book, Cambric, Green & Bohea, ditto, Coffee & Chocolate, Dimities, Loaf & Brown Sugar, Scarlet Cloaks, Turkey Cotton, Indigo of a superior quality &c. &c.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on Saturday the 10th inst. from the subscriber, living in Bourbon county, two and a half miles from Millersburg, on the road to Paris, A BAY MARE,

two years old last June, near fifteen hands high, a small star in her forehead, some white on her off hind foot from the pastern joint down, and the near hind pastern joint is crooked, which occasions her hoof to turn out, owing to a hurt received whilst a young colt. A man was seen riding the above mare on Friday last near Millersburg, and going towards Lexington, where he was again seen on Saturday afternoon, having parted with her. Whoever will deliver the said mare to the subscriber, or secure her so that he gets her again, shall have the above reward.

JOHN IRWIN.

July 20, 1802.

†6f

WILLIAM LEAVY

Has just received from PHILADELPHIA, and is now opening for sale at his store in LEXINGTON, a large, elegant and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine, fine, and Aronett, Coarse Cloths, Prussian blue, Calimeres of different colours, and yellow Ochre, Swandowns, indigo, Striped and Plain, Red keel vermillion, Coatings, Verdigrise, Rofs, Point, & Striped Blankets, Logwood, Velvet, Redwood, Fancy Cords, Mallder, Camblets, Allum, Moreens, Coperas, Jean's Spinning, Pepper, Durants, plain and Alpice, Striped, Nutmegs, Callimancoes and Cloves and Bombazets, Ginger, Light, blue, yellow Sulphur, and spotted Florentines, Spanish whiting and Chalk, Plain, trip'd & clouded Nankeens, Spanish Brown, Gingham, Window glafs by the box, Dimity & Mersaile, Medicines & Paints, Velvets, As usual, a very general assortment of Law, Divinity & School Books, India book Jacobet, A variety of Ketland's best gun & British Lappet, pistol locks, Cambrics and coarse Mullins, Awls and Vices, Fines of every description, Crawley and blistered Steel, Cut 3d. & ad. Nails, Compass, dovetail, Men's trip'd and plain Sattins, German and cast steel plate hand saws of the best quality, A numerous assortment of Saddlery and Cutlery, All kinds of shoe maker's tools, China ware by the short or full and complete sets, Queens' ware of every kind, Common and Cut glass Decanters, Belt plated callors, Copper Tea kettles, All sizes of Iron & Brafs wire, Screen and wheat farm Riddles, Gilt looking glaffes from 30 by 22 down to 12 inches, 3 by 10, & 10 by 12 window glafs by the box.

Also a complete set of the ENCYCLOPEDIA in 18 volumes. UMBRELLAS of every size.

There are besides the above enumerated articles which I have imported, a great variety of others, which will be sold by Wholesale or Retail, on as low, if not on lower terms, than any ever exposed for sale in this place.

tf Lexington, Aug. 9, 1802.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT on Monday the twenty-third day of August next, I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Mason, on the waters of Mill creek in Mason county, and to continue from day to day, to take depositions, to perpetuate testimony to establish the legal calls of my entry of 750 acres, made on the waters of Mill creek, until the same be completed, and do such other and further acts as the law requires.

JESSE HORD.

July 28th 1802.

ALEX. PARKER & Co.

Have just received from PHILADELPHIA, in addition to their former assortment,

India Nankeens, India & English Flannels, Rofs Blankets, Scarlet Cardinals assorted, Superfine Bouling Cloths, Knives & Forks, Cotton Cards, Beft Coffee, Teas, Loaf & Mustovado Sugars, Madeira, Sherry, Port & Teneiff, Pepper, Ailum, French Indigo, White Lead, &c.

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash, Country Linen, Linsey and Hemp.

Lexington, July 20, 1802.

N. B. A few of the best finished SAW MILL CRANKS on hand.

FOR SALE.

800 ACRES OF LAND.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from JOSHUA BULLOCK, we will sell on the 20th day of August next, at Lexington, by

AUCTION,

800 acres of LAND, lying about six miles from the Big Bone Lick, for ready money. A conveyance for the same to be made by Col. Samuel McDowell.

Wm. Street, Jas. W. Burton, For. Lower, Jas. Johnson, Andw. M'Calla.

July 24th 1802.

Messrs. JOSHUA BARBER & JOHN WARREN, TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I am now ready to make payment agreeable to contract, for the tract of 842 acres of land, known by the name of Spilman's claim, on the waters of Grassly creek, as soon as you make me a title thereto, and give me possession.

August 9th, 1802. #3w

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

MASON COUNTY, act. April term, 1802. John Edgar, Complainant, against

Peter Labra, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to appear and file his answer agreeable to law and the rules of this court: upon motion of the complainant, by his attorney, it is ordered, that unless he appear here at the next October court, in person, or by some attorney of said court, and answer the said complainant's bill, the same shall be taken as confessed, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be advertised for two months successively in some public authorized paper; another posted at the door of the court house in Washington, and a third at the door of the Baptist meeting house, in said town, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. Telle.

THO. MARSHALL, Jun. c. m. c.

PARIS DISTRICT.

JULY TERM, 1802.

William Harvey, Complainant, against Samuel Taylor, James Traube, Edmund Thomas and George Tinson, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant James Traube, not having entered his appearance here-in agreeable to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next November Term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Gazettes of this state for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court house in Paris, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy,

THO. ARNOLD, Clk.

DISPUTATION,
On the negative of this question "Are the
characters and opinions of the present age
in their tendency unfavorable to human hap-
piness?" Delivered at Williams' College,
Massachusetts, Sept. 1800.

By J. H. RUSSELL.

Concluded.

What then is the cause of alarm at the present day? Why are we terrifying our minds with the idea "that mankind are about to fall back into their former state of barbarity?" Do we fear a new system of superstition? Is it probable that modern metaphysics will again arise and deceive mankind? Will the Pope, that man of sin, pervert the truth or corrupt the world with his abominable doctrines?

But it is said that although superstition and tyranny do not characterize the present age, yet mankind left to reason for themselves, are now infatuated with strange and novel doctrines. It has been asserted, in this assembly, that wild and extravagant systems are now prevalent, which in their nature tend to destroy all government and every principle of civil society.

It cannot be disputed that some men are yet involved in error. This is undoubtedly produces some visionary theorists! But was there ever a time when men did not exist? Can we expect all men will think alike? If truth could be discovered without labor or pains, if the understanding could discern the agreement or disagreement of things, with the same facility that the eye discerns the color or motion of natural bodies, error and diversity of opinion would be at an end. But the faculties of man are not so happily formed. It is necessary to search for truth with diligence and attention. We must examine various errors, before we can establish the principles which are right. Hence in modern times there are visionary theorists, but so far are they from injuring the cause of truth, that they will probably accelerate its progress. The existence of these modern theories will excite the attention of mankind. The civilized world is now engaged in a war of principles. Christianity contends with infidelity, liberty with despotism. And can we apprehend injury to the cause of truth, of virtue, or religion from such a contest? Will not Christianity bear the test? Are the divine truths contained in the bible, contradictory to the no less divine result of reason? No man will dare to maintain such an idea. For if Christianity be of divine origin, the efforts of infidelity can never prevail against it. The more violent the attack, the greater degrees of light and truth will shine through every page of the sacred book.

Another cause of alarm is brought into view. Secret societies* are said to be formed for the express purpose of propagating these modern doctrines. A considerable part of the philosophers and men of learning in Europe are said to have formed a combination calling themselves Illuminists for the overthrow of all religion, government and science. It is acknowledged that the founders of these societies are men of extensive science, it is acknowledged that many of them are the most literary characters of the age. This acknowledgement would be sufficient in the minds of most men to refuse the whole account. For in what age of the world do we find learned men conspire for the destruction of science? But if we allow that such societies do exist if we grant that they can be possibly laid out the question will be asked how will they effect their designs?

To affirm that these men are to introduce monstrous principles without any weapons but those of reason, without any mode of gaining proselytes but that of addressing the understanding, would be at once contradictory and absurd.

For in the whole history of man we find not a single instance of men deluding their fellow men, by the efforts of reason. It is impossible for men to delude the human mind. As long as these illuminists neither pretend to supernatural agency, nor terrify the mind by means of some imaginary deity, as long as they use intellectual weapons, the very instruments by which truth is propagated, it is impossible that they should become dangerous in this enlightened age. When we view the moral doctrines of the present day, and consider the state of mankind and the means of communicating knowledge to all ranks of men, even the lowest peasant, we are irresistibly forced to one or the other of these conclusions, either that these doctrines cannot prevail, or that they are far less dangerous

* From the accounts of professor Robinson and the Abbe Baruel, it is highly probable that a number of philanthropists, in France, Germany, and other parts of Europe, had formed a secret combination to destroy the established religion and government, and to introduce a system of morality founded on the principles of nature and reason. In the third vol. of Barruel's "Memoirs of Jacobinism" are the following instructions (as near as I can recollect) of Weishaupt, the principal respecting the persons to be admitted into the society. "Seek out men of firmness and experienced virtue—frequent public places, observe the young men of talents and resolution, and before you place confidence, examine their minute notions, watch them closely from deep, surprise them with danger, and penetrate their most secret conduct."

them are generally thought. Mankind cannot adopt principles which in their very nature tend to destroy the happiness of themselves and society.

We may be deceived as to the means, our passions may prevent a calculation of cause and effect, but our reason can never adopt an error. "By the law of sensation man as naturally tends to make himself happy, as the flame to ascend, the stone to gravitate, or the water to gain its level." We can adopt errors only when we are too ignorant to discern the consequences. When we are on the verge of a precipice, if we see the danger, we shall avoid it, and when we see the error of French philosophy we shall reject its doctrines. If we entertain fears that these doctrines will prevail in this enlightened age we must confess that mankind are not possessed of reason, or that these doctrines contain a very considerable degree of truth. When we tell men that they are in danger of candidly adopting an error, we acknowledge that it is a truth and not an error which we are afraid they will believe. By such a conduct do we not injure the very cause we wish to support?

Mankind were never before engaged in so important a contest. It is not a contest of tyrants for the acquisition of territory or dominion. It is not a contest of different religious sects each with contradictory and absurd dogmas. It is a contest about the first principles of society, and the foundation of social happiness. A war of principles has now commenced. Intellectual powers are now weapons. Truth stands ready to decide the victory. Instead of yielding assent to principles through fear or force, mankind are now assuming to themselves the right to dictate the principles of their own happiness, the foundation of government, religion, morals and civil society. From such a prospect the most animating hopes arise. For although the improvement of man during this century has been rapid beyond example, although the progress of science and the arts has been without a parallel, yet they have not arrived at the utmost limits of perfection. We may yet expect new discoveries, the condition of man may be yet improved, but a small part of the human race have yet been enlightened. The forty sons of Africa, the superstitious Hindoo, the Persian, and the Turk, are yet in ignorance and slavery.

The friends of humanity, the real lovers of the human race ought now to come forth.

From a retrospective view of the progress of society, have we not grounds of assurance that the rays of truth will hereafter illumine the interior of Africa, the forests of the Beldie, and vast regions of Asia? Can we not anticipate the time when the standard of liberty and knowledge will be erected on the banks of the Nile, the Volga, the Euphrates, and the Ganges, when the principles of government will be better understood, the science of morality more extensively known and practiced, and the condition of man made still more happy.

Let the superstitious enthusiast be confounded. Let the parasite of despotism hide his head, but let the friend of virtue and of man view with complacency the present prospect, and rejoice in the glorious era now commencing.

JOURNEY TO JERUSALEM.

From a late London Paper.

Extracted from a letter written by a gentleman of Great Glasgow, to his father.

At ten o'clock, A. M. departed from the Grand Vizier's camp, near Jaffa, with a guard of six Turks, on a journey to Jerusalem. At half past ten passed through the small village of Yoad. About twelve arrived at Ramleh, where we stopped and refreshed ourselves, and received an additional guard of six Arabs. Continued our journey till we arrived at an Arab village named Allehah, where we waited our horses. At three, P. M. passed the ruins of an old town, called Geba, formerly a town belonging to the Philistines. At four entered the palles that lead into the mountains. At nine arrived at a village called Filisthere, where we waited, and about midnight reached the gates of Jerusalem, which were shut.

Jerusalem is situated on an exceeding high hill, like an amphitheatre, and is surrounded by mountains of very different heights. It is encompassed with a high wall, having square towers, about 30 feet in diameter, and is in circumference about three miles. Three o'clock A. M. had leave from the Pacha for the gates to be opened for our admission, when we were conducted to the Oreek convent, and retired for rest.

About ten we waited on the Turkish governor, and received permission to visit the remarkable places mentioned in the Scriptures. There being an English interpreter, with an English translation of the Bible, he explained every particular place as we passed, and we particularly found that the description of the city, as mentioned in the book of Nehemiah, was very correct. We rode out of the city to Mount Zion, on which, further to the eastward, stands a handsome Turkish mosque, formerly a Christian convent, and which is built on the spot where Christ ate the passover with his disciples. Thence we descended into the valley of Jehoshaphat, the entrance is the well where the sick and lame were healed by our Saviour. In the valley we passed through two large caves in the rock, in which, according to tradition, the concubines of King Solomon used to dwell. A little to the westward of the cave, is the sepulchre of Zechariah; and a few paces further is the spot on which the temple was built;

but no traces of the building at present exist, but they they a vast heap of rubbish near the spot that was formerly part of the temple. Further to the eastward is the sepulchre of Mahomet. From this place we ascended Mount Olives, at the foot of which Judas betrayed his master. At the top of the Mount is the church of Ascension. From the church we were shown the place where the Apostles were sitting and walking (St. Luke, chap. 24, and St. John, chap. 10.) When Christ appeared to them after his resurrection, it was there they stood when they saw him ascend to Heaven. West of this city, about a mile are two sepulchres where the Kings of Judah were buried, and in these are several apartments, about four feet square. Thus ended the second day.

On the 31d day we went from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, passed by a convent at some distance to the westward, which is the spot where the angels appeared to the shepherds, close to which is the ground where the French were engaged in their first crusade, when they invested Jerusalem. Soon after, we passed the tomb of Rachel, where Ramoth Gilead formerly stood, and which is about one mile north of Bethlehem. At Bethlehem we were conducted to a convent of the order of Franciscans, built on the spot where the wise men of the east assembled to make their offerings to our Saviour. In the chapel of the convent is the spot where Christ was born, and the place where the manger stood on which he was laid. After this we were shown the grotto of Joseph, and many other sacred curiosities too numerous to mention.

There is a small sepulchre where the children of the house of David by Herod are entombed; likewise the tomb of the emperor Constantine. In the church are four chapels belonging to the Latin, Greek, Armenian, and Coptic churches, all of which are handsomely ornamented, but the Armenian most particularly so. The church is the sepulchre where our Saviour was buried, with a small dome over it, in which dome an immense number of lamps are constantly kept burning. We were then shown the place where our Saviour was crucified, and the very identical pillar of stone to which he was bound, and the place where the cross was concealed, till discovered by Helena, and the hole in which the cross is said to have stood at the crucifixion. The infidels of the church is handsomely inlaid with porcelaine-shell and mother of pearl, and has a very noble appearance.

We left the church, and visited many other very remarkable places in and about Jerusalem; particularly the house, from the roof of which David fell in love with Bathsheba, while bathing, which is now the residence of the Turkish Cadis. The Turkish governor resides in a strong house, built on the spot where Pontius Pilate had a house. In the evening, after being regaled with coffee and a pipe, took leave of the governor, and at five o'clock in the morning departed with our guides from Jerusalem, and arrived at Jaffa in the evening, after a pleasant ride.

NEW-YORK, July 29.

Extract of a letter from an American of the first respectability in Paris, to his literary correspondent in this City.

The most interesting business at present in the literary world, is the publication by Riccandieu, upon Egypt, it is a very superb work, of which with great difficulty I shall procure a copy, at 15 guineas subscription. An order has been passed for forming a national one, under the direction of the learned men which were in Egypt; this will be the grandest literary work in the world, but as it will be many years before it can be executed, the one in the press is in great request—the subscription is full.

The researches into that country have thrown the greatest light upon chronology, and seem to confirm the Indian calculation of the world's age, with which the ancients (Hecataeus excepted) appear to have been ignorant. General Delisle, in reducing Upper Egypt, has discovered no less than six monuments containing zodiacs, which appear evidently to have formed the Egyptian calendar; copies and models of which have been taken with great accuracy. They appear to have been erected fifteen thousand years before Christ, when the vernal equinox was in the balance, all the signs being figures of the zodiac in Egypt. Under the bull the land was ploughed for the spring corn. Aquarius, crowned with lotus, typified the inundations of the Nile. If this is taken for the summer solstice, all the signs will correspond with the seasons at that period; by this means too the age of the public buildings may be ascertained, because many of them contain their calendar, which we may suppose to conform to the seasons when a building was erected, so as to serve as a monument of the time; of this it is asserted that the pyramids are numerous and conclusive. By this mode of calculation some of them appear to have been founded six thousand years before Christ, which is more extraordinary, as the oldest of them have been built, in part, of the ruins of some that must of course have been many ages older, since

many of the stones used in their construction bear the half effaced inscriptions of older times. Remember, however, I only give you the opinions of the learned, and upon facts that are not to be disputed: I mean to preserve all my reply to M. de Mofes, that I brought to this land of study; and I shall sincerely grieve, if the philosophers of the 19th century prove him to be as ignorant of chronology, as his principal supporter on this ground did of astronomy, in the 18th century. And since Newton, in 18th century, while he detected his errors in astronomy, made up for it by confirming his chronology, I shall sincerely lament, if the philosophers of the 19th century shall show him to have been alike ignorant in both—though, by the bye, I do not think his knowledge of either of much importance to the confirmation of his doctrines.

From the MIRROR OF THE TIMES.

TO THE EDITOR.

In most of the papers, I believe an extract, said to be taken from a French paper, relating to the views of that nation, in settling Louisiana, has been published, and in many of them with a marked tendency to excite alarm in the minds of the people for our political safety, and a bugbear is muttered up of great strength, and encroaching ambition of the French, to induce the weak to suppose it is their intention at some future day, to swallow, and render us a province of the GREAT NATION.

While it is proper and necessary to be on our guard, both at home and abroad, it is weak to believe every ungrounded rumor, and disturb ourselves with apprehensions that never can be realized, as its wicked to excite such apprehensions as tend to unsettle the minds of our citizens, and induce them to impute prejudices which may really be injurious—Let those who are seriously disposed to make enquiries, inform themselves on this subject, consider that there was a time when France was in possession of Canada, and almost all the country west of the Mississippi, and many places east of the Ohio—that most of the Indian nations were connected with them, yet notwithstanding the reinforcements they received from the mother country—notwithstanding the assistance of the Indian tribes—the weakness of the then colonies of Great Britain, and the small aid our forefathers obtained from the parent country, although the French were then as devious as they can now be in bringing this country under their dominion, what were they able to effect? Little or nothing. And shall we be alarmed at their settling on the Mississippi, when we know how difficult it will be to supply a colony at any considerable distance up the river? That for a great length of time, those new settlers must be unable to provide fully for themselves, and therefore will depend much upon the Western States?

From the strength of the Union at large, and of some of the States on the Western waters—the resources of the present government in men and arms; ammunition and money—the facility with which all things necessary may be transported down the river, and the difficulty which the French would have in finding troops up, either by land or water—the necessity which the new settlers would be under for a long time to cultivate the arts of peace, in order to acquire the necessaries of life—their ignorance of the country, and modes of warfare in a land covered with forest—the want of inducement to attack, as there being no rich nobles—or rich churches to plunder—and lastly, that the inducement to visit Mexico, on shore, and many other accounts, are so much greater, than to attack the hardy inhabitants of the Western waters, for barren laurels—that I think we may safely rest for the present generation without disturbing our repose, by visionary fears, conjured up by certain persons, for political purposes only, and void of any real weight.

Let us suppose the French engaged in settling the territory of Louisiana, and that they can land on the shores of the Mississippi 30,000 persons per annum (a great emigration indeed, and such as is no way probable will take place) of these not more than 5,000 can be supposed fit to bear arms—and of those fit to bear arms, not one fourth could be spared for any distant expedition, while their families would be left behind to starve. But admit their soldiery to increase 5,000 per annum, how does would this be of the increase of the population of the Western States, especially, when we add to the natural progression the great number of foreigners who land on our shores and yearly settle beyond the Alleghany. Let us reflect also, that there was a time when the all-powerful kingdom of Great Britain attacked us—when our population was not half its present number—when we had no money but old rags, no arms or ammunition, or experience, and yet what was the result? It is known to the world. And shall we fear the attack of any foreign power, when we are in possession of every requisite for defence? No. And more especially shall we fear to be attacked by a colony of an European nation, 3,000 miles distant? For these fellow citizens, it is punishable—unworthy of the blood of your forefathers—unworthy their children. And let me caution you to beware of the arts of designing individuals, who harrow up your feelings by hideous tales of their efforts. There are men among us, whose interest it is to disturb our peace, that they may snatch a benefit by any occurrence favorable to their views. Be vigilant, but not timorous—be cautious, but not credulous, and your situation is happy.

A. B.

Lexington, August 20.

ELECTION RETURNS.

SENATOR.

Shelly and Henry—Joseph Winlock.
Harrison and Bracken—Richard Henderson.
Lincoln and Knox—Hugh Logan.
Fleming—Michael Cassidy.
Livingston, Henderson, Muglenberg and Ohio—Jno. Caldwell.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Muglenberg and Ohio—Henry Davage.
Christian—Young Ewing.
Lyon—Robert McReynolds and John Port.
Whelan—Bailey Anderson.
Livingston and Henderson—Mathew Lyon.
Hardin—Nicholas Millar.
Bullitt—Adam Shepherd.
Lincoln and Knox—William Logan and George Davidson.
Washington—Felix Grundy, John Lancaster and Jacobus Beauchamp.
Green and Adair—Robert Wickliff and Elias Barbee.
Barren—Robert Dougherty.
Cumberland—Crawford.

We have received a list of non-residents' lands, entered by the auditor, in the Military District, between the Miami and Scioto rivers, for Territorial taxation, for the year 1802, in the Territory of the United States, North West of the Ohio, which may be seen on application at this office. Also a list of non-residents' lands, advertised by the Register of this State.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have voted seventy thousand dollars for the erection of a Penitentiary House, or State Prison. The edifice is to be erected in Charlestown.

Letter to the editor, dated Cahokia, (Indiana Territory) 31st July, 1802.

"The Potawatamie nation of Indians, who report about the Illinois river, have recently as the 16th inst. opened hostilities against our citizens, by killing two Americans about five leagues from our town. The chief murderers are Turkey-Foot, a notorious villain, and chief; and the Maimed Hand, another chief, with five other men. One of the men they killed is an old settler of this country, and the other a young man. They have now begun and God knows where they will end. We have petitioned for troops, which we expect our president will grant; for it is obvious that had there been troops stationed at Peoria, at that time, they would not dared to have put foot on this side."
Guard, Freedom.

PARIS, June 10.

Citizen Otto, at present acting as French minister plenipotentiary in England, has been appointed minister plenipotentiary of the French republic near the United States of America.

LONDON, May 21.

Late accounts from Morocco state that that country is much agitated by civil war. The Nephew of the Emperor, has taken up arms against the government, and is at the head of a considerable force. As yet no particular account has been received respecting the operations of the contending parties.

NEW-YORK, July 29.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

The schooner Determined Rover, arrived here yesterday in eleven days from Cape Francois. Captain Mather informs us that the blacks, though not able to make a stand against the French, were ravaging ever spot, where by night they could burn and pillage without dread of opposition. Scarcely a night passed, that plantations, even in the vicinity of the Cape, were not destroyed, and the wretched owners sacrificed to the resentment of the persecuted Africans. Numbers of the negroes were daily executed, the fences of cold-blooded massacres which took place were never surpassed in that ill-fated colony. The fever still raged among the troops—it is supposed 15,000 of them had fallen victims to it and in fighting the negroes. The Cape was fast rebuilding. Lumber bore a high price, provisions fell. Gen. Le Clerc had recovered from his illness.

August 4.

Extract of a letter from a commercial house of the first respectability in New-Orleans, to another in this city, dated July 20.

"The alarm that exists in the United States respecting this province being ceded to France, we have great hopes is groundless. Nothing but conjecture or report has prevailed on this point hitherto; and we doubt not the timely notice that will be given by the Spanish court to its officers here, will give us sufficient time to prepare, if necessary, for any emergency. 420,000 dollars in specie, are just arrived from Vera Cruz—This we hope, will be a great advantage to commerce."

Extract of a letter from the same to the same, dated July 22.

"We have but one moment before the sailing of the Eliza, to inform you that a courier had arrived here this morning with dispatches from Madrid, dated in March and April, via the Havana. We have been at the government house to obtain information

that may be depended upon; and are happy to inform you that not one word is said in these dispatches respecting this province being ceded to France. At the Havana accounts are received that may be depended upon, and to which the officers of government give full credit, which say, that France relinquishes her claim to this country for five millions of dollars, five ships of the line, and repairs on twenty ships. We congratulate you on the news, and sincerely hope it will be productive of mutual advantage."

Captain Hoffer, who arrived at this port on Monday, in nine days from Cape Francois, informs us that at the time he left, (24th July) all was quiet there. The fever prevailed among the troops with considerable mortality. A small reinforcement, sent from France, had arrived, and was ordered to Fort Republic. Markets were pretty brisk, particularly lumber, which commanded a great price.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.

HEALTH OFFICE.

August 5th, 1802.

The reports to this office present to the Board of Health a more alarming increase of the mortality of the prevailing fever, than has hitherto appeared during the present season. From the number of new subjects daily added to the list of sick; & the malignant issue of many of them, there is ample cause to believe, that the present CONTAGIOUS DISEASE is marked with characters of as malignant nature as any which has hitherto afflicted this city.

In consequence of an impression of this nature, the Board of Health is impelled by motives of duty, and regards to their fellow citizens, to warn them of the approaching danger, and to treat those whose health will permit, immediately to withdraw from the city and districts; by which means we hope to be instrumental, under Providence, in preserving to the community the lives of many useful and valuable citizens.

BOSTON, July 31.

LETTER FROM EUROPE.

The fugitives of the French people respecting Bonaparte, were daily coming in, and nothing appeared to indicate a want of unanimity. We see however, numerous accounts of conspiracies, and rumors of conspiracies against Bonaparte, and of the defection of his generals, guards, &c. but they trust their hour, and are heard of no more. The emigrants were returning to France in great numbers.

Commercial arrangements between Great Britain and France were on the tapis.

Gen. Berthier is said to have fallen in a duel with Gen. Lecourbe.

A great scarcity of specie prevails throughout Holland.

In Egypt the Turks have vigorously commenced hostilities against the revolted Bey.

WE the subscribers, Salt-makers at Mann's Lick, having been informed that a report was in circulation and believed, that it was our intention to exact any price for salt this fall, which the scarcity would enable us to command, did in the month of June, request and authorize John Speed, to contradict said report, by causing it to be known that our price should be *ras. per bushel* and no more. We take this method of making our determination more public, that we will not ask more than the above price.

CHARLES BEELER,
JAMES F. MOORE,
JOHN C. BEELER,
JOHN LEMASTER,
JESSE CARTER,
JOHN SPEED JUN.

24 July 1802.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN from the subscriber on the 5th inst. A NEGRO WOMAN named NAN, about twenty-four years of age, very likely, of a yellow complexion, has a variety of good clothes and will probably pass for a free woman. I will give the above reward to any person for bringing her home or securing her in any jail so that I get her again.

I. FINNIE.

Woodford county,
July 30th, 1802.

†3w

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Clarke county, on the waters of Stoner, near col. Siddith's, a BAY MARE, four years old, about fourteen hands high, no brands perceptible; appraised to \$9.

MARTIN JUDY.

April, 1802.

TAKEN up by Frank Myers, living on Crooked creek, in Pendleton county, A STRAWBERRY-ROAN HORSE, Nine years old, thirteen hands and an half high, branded on the near shoulder with a heart, and on the off shoulder NL the off hind foot white, a star in his forehead; appraised to 30 dollars.

WM. OWENS.

June 19th, 1802.

GOLDSMITH'S ANIMATED NATURE, For sale at this office.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Mason county *et. c.* July Term 1802.

Elizabeth Phillips & Gabriel Phillips, heirs of Gabriel Phillips deceased, by George Shepherd, their next friend,

Against

Sarah Phillips widow of John Phillips, decd. & Geo. Phillips, James Phillips, Richard Bane, & Nancy his wife, William Tate, & Lucy his wife, Thomas Farrow, & Frances his wife, James Savage, & Mary his wife, Hudson Garland, & Elizabeth his wife, William Alcock, Sarah Alcock, Frances Alcock, Elizabeth Alcock, Richard Alcock, Dolly Alcock, Lucy Alcock, Benjamin Phillips, Frances Phillips, Sally Phillips, Thane Phillips, Moses Phillips, Polly Phillips, Elizabeth Phillips, Nancy Phillips & George Phillips, heirs & representatives of said John Phillips deceased, IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants Thomas Farrow and Frances his wife Hudson Garland and Elizabeth his wife, William Alcock, Sarah Alcock, Frances Alcock, Elizabeth Alcock, Richard Alcock, Dolly Alcock, Lucy Alcock, Benjamin Phillips, Frances Phillips, Sally Phillips, Thane Phillips, Moses Phillips, Polly Phillips, Elizabeth Phillips, Nancy Phillips and George Phillips, are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they have failed to appear and file their answer agreeable to law and the rules of this court; upon motion of the complainants by their attorney, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants shall appear here at the next October term in person, or by some attorney of said court, and answer the said complainants' bill the same shall be taken as confessed; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be advertised for two months successively in some public authorized paper, and that another be posted at the door of the court-house in the town of Washington, and that a third be posted at the door of the Baptist meeting-house in said town, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy,

Tell,

THO. MARSHALL JUN. C. M. C.

PARIS DISTRICT.

July Term 1802.

David Johnston Complainant,

Against

Thomas Logwood & others, Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Logwood, not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear & answer the complainant's bill at the next term; that a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the Gazettes of this State for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court-house in Paris, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy,

Attest,

THO. ARNOLD, C. P. D. C.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Adair county, on Cumberland river, A STRAWBERRY-ROAN MARE, Four years old, neither docked nor branded, a small Star in her forehead; appraised to 11. 10s.

DANIEL VINSON.

August 17th, 1802.



FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our shop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax Seed.

Also RED CLOVER SEED,

FOR SALE.

AND W. McCALE & Co.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES RUSSELL, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against said estate, are desired to present them to the subscribers, properly authenticated, that arrangements may be made for their discharge.

JOHN JORDAN, Jun. } Adm's

THO. BODLEY, }

Lexington, July 16, 1802.

TEMPLE OF REASON.

A Weekly Paper, under the above title, is now publishing in Philadelphia, near the corner of Tenth, in Arch street, by D. DRISCOL.

At 3 dollars per annum, paid in advance. Subscribers for the second volume, which commenced in January last, will receive by mail all the numbers from that time, and the remainder will continue weekly till the year is up.

ALSO,

For sale at the Office of the Temple of Reason,—price 1 Dollar
THE PRINCIPLES OF NATURE, Or a development of the Moral causes of happiness and misery among the human species.

By ELIAS PALMER.

The second edition.

Mr. Palmer has been some time in New York, and occasionally in Philadelphia and Baltimore, delivering public lectures on the Religion of Nature.

* * * All communications addressed to the Editor of the Temple of Reason. (post paid) will be attended to.

3w.

MANN'S LICK SALT,

Will be exchanged for COUNTRY LINEN & HEMP, by

SAML. DOWNING.

Lexington, June 23d, 1802.

BANK NOTES.

FOUND on the road leading from Georgetown to Paris, some BANK NOTES; the owner may have them by applying to the printer hereof.

3w.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the head of Elk lick creek,

A BROWN ROAN HORSE,

Supposed five years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with the letter O—he had a new bell and collar, and shoes on; Appraised to £10, May the 25th, 1802.

JOHN HENRY.

Fayette county.

3w.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE Lexington Jail about the 20th July last, A NEGRO MAN, named ROBIN, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 4 in. 5 inches high, yellowish complexion, smiling countenance, and well set—very artful. It is supposed he will attempt to cross the Ohio. Whoever will take up said negro and deliver him in Lexington, to James Woodroof, by the tit of September next; or to the subscriber near Nashville, on the Cumberland river, in Tennessee, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN GRAVES.

August 7, 1802.

JOSHUA, A NEGRO MAN,

ABOUT twenty-one years of age, about five feet nine inches high, slender built and likely, formerly the property of Mrs. Gist in Clarke county, broke Lexington jail on the 16th July, with Robin advertised by Mr. Graves, and are now supposed to be in company. Whoever will deliver the said negro at Mr. Leavy's store in Lexington, shall have TEN DOLLARS REWARD, and all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber, living near Lexington.

BENJAMIN MOORE.

August 11th, 1802.

*3atf

Montgomery county, Ga.

TAKEN up by Charles Ford, on Licking river, & posted by Nathaniel Foster, A BLACK HORSE, 11 or 12 years old, a white foot on his forehead, right hind foot white, and lame in his back joint, 4 feet 8 inches high, has on an old bell, with three small patches on it, leather collar and iron buckle; appraised to 5 10s—June 12th, 1802.

A copy, Tell,

† MICAJAH HARRISON, C. M. C.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Garrard county, one mile from the court house, on the morning of the 16th instant, a NEGRO MAN, named BA-SIL, about 25 or 26 years old, of a dark complexion, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a scar over one of his eyes—he was formerly the property of Edmund Singleton, of Jefferson county. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in jail so that I get him again.

JOSEPH OATMAN.

For Sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette—Price 21. 3d.

MONARCHY

No Creature of God's making. Wherein is proved, by Scripture and Reason, that Monarchical Government is against the Mind of God.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

COMMUNICATED.

VERSES on JOHN IV. 10.

At Jacob's well the stranger fought
His ardent thirst to clear;
Samaritan's daughter little thought
The FOUNT of LIFE to near.

This had he known; her panting mind
For LIVING DRAUGHTS had sigh'd;
Nor had Messiah ever kind,
Those living draughts deny'd.

At Jacob's well, (no glass more true)
Our country's image shew;
Messiah travels through and through
But who the stranger knows?

Columbia must the stranger know,
Or soon her loss deplore,
Behold the living waters flow,
Come drink and thirst no more!

ANECOTE.

Not long since an artful rogue went into a house in Philadelphia, and proceeded directly up into a chamber where was an elegant bed and furniture, which he rolled up in a sheet, threw it across his shoulder and defended the stairs backward; just as he got upon the lower floor, the owner of the house entered, the fellow immediately marched forward as though he was going with his bundle into the house. The gentleman accosted him, with "what have you there friend?" "The bed," he replied, "which you purchased at auction," answered the thief. "You must be mistaken," replied the gentleman, "for I have purchased no bed at auction." With pretended surprise, the villain stepped to the door, and looking at the house observed he "had mistaken the street," begged the gentleman's pardon, and escaped undiscovered, with his booty.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS,
Has removed his residence to
LExINGTON,
12th June, 1802.

PUBLISHED

Last Spring, and are yet for
Sale at this Office.

A REVIEW

OF THE
NOTED REVIVAL IN KENTUCKY,
BY THE REV. ADAM RANKIN.

By the hundred,	25 ad each.
Dozen,	25 ad do.
Single,	3s.

A. RANKIN.

PRESENTS his grateful acknowledgments to his Readers, for the encouragement they have given his humble attempt to serve the public—requesting all those who purchase his Books, to leave their names with those from whom they buy; as he means to emit to them gratis, an Appendix, he is now writing on another subject—to contain about 15 pages.
May 11, 1802.

Wanted,
AN APPRENTICE
TO THE PAINTING BUSINESS.
Apply to the Printer hereof.

WILLIAM WEST,

Has Received and is just Opening,
In the Store lately occupied by Mr. George Tegar-

A Handsome Assortment of
MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hard Ware,
Queens' Ware, &
Glass Ware,

Which have been bought on good terms, and will be sold for CASH, as cheap as any in the State.
No Credit can be given on any terms.
Lexington, May 13, 1802.

P. S. I have on hand and unopened, an Invoice of MERCHANDISE, to a considerable amount, that I wish to sell by whole sale; payable principally in PRODUCE.—The purchaser must give good security for the true performance of his contract.
W. W.

PETER PAUL & SON,
STONE CUTTERS
From LONDON,

Now living on the Woodford road, Lexington,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public at large, that they carry on the STONE CUTTING business in all its various branches, such as

TOMBS,
GRAVE STONES of all sorts,
Polished MARBLE CHIMNEY
PIECES, and
FREESTONE ditto,
SAFES, to preserve Papers, Mo-

ney, &c. from being destroyed in case of Fire.
1791

FOR SALE,

THE property lately occupied in this town, by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by Mr. Deam, consisting of Two New Town

FRAME HOUSES,

Recently finished, large and convenient Cellars, a large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Stable Houses, and Three Lots belonging to the above premises. Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALIFIED LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about seven miles from this town; the title clear of every kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but entirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be received in Produce. The terms will be made known by application to Messrs. Cochrane & Thorby, merchants, of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Danville.

Danville, 9th February, 1801

J. BIRNEY, dill

The following proceedings arose from doct. Thos. Champney's living made a race with myself, which he lost. The Mule which Champney was charged with taking feloniously, was one pledged and forfeited by him, as security for the deliverance of one or two horses, to be valued by capt. Gardner and Mr. Barton, to one hundred dollars, on Monday last. It is published for a warning to the public.

LEON, CLAIBORNE.

Lexington, 7th July, 1802.
Fayette County, to wit:
WHEREAS Leonard Claiborne, of Fayette county, hath this day given information upon oath to me, John Bradford, a justice of the peace for the said county, that on the 7th day of this instant, in the town of Lexington, and county aforesaid, Doctor Thomas Champney, of the county aforesaid, feloniously did take out of the stable of Robert Bradley, in the town of Lexington, a dark bay mare MULE, the property of the said Leonard Claiborne:—

These are therefore, in the name of the commonwealth, to require you to apprehend the said Thomas Champney, and to bring before me, or some other justice of the peace for this county, to answer the premises, and further to be dealt with according to law. Given under my hand and seal this 7th day of July 1802.
JOHN BRADFORD, (Seal.)
To Thomas Claiborne, Constable.
The above executed and returned for trial by Thomas Claiborne, constable.

Fayette County, to wit:
Summons Robert Bradley and John Kerby, as witnesses for the commonwealth.
JOHN BRADFORD.

Fayette County, to wit:
Upon examining the witnesses who attended on the within charge, it appears to me, that the Mule was pledged for the payment of money lost on a race; and the within named doctor Thomas Champney, claiming the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts to prevent unlawful gaming."—He is acquitted of the within charge. Given under my hand this 8th day of July, 1802.
JOHN BRADFORD.

JAMES MACCOUN,

Has just received from Philadelphia, a large and well chosen assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
Of the latest importations from Europe. AND now opening at his Store on Main street, A nearly opposite the Market house, which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES for CASH.
Nail Manufactory,
A constant supply of Cut and Hammered NAILS, of the best quality.
Lexington, January 18, 1802.

MERCER, G.

May Court of Quarter Sessions, 1802.
Christopher Singleton, complainant,
Against
John Boyle, Charles Ewing, &
Charles Dever, heir at law to
Dennis Dever, who was heir at law to Owen Dever &c.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Charles Dever, not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of our next August court, and answer the complainant's bill, that this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, agreeable to law, that it be published at Cane run meeting house on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and that a copy be posted up at the front door of the court house in Harrodsburgh.
A copy.

Telle,

Benj. W. Casey, D. C.
BLANK DEEDS,
For Sale at this Office.

TROTTER & SCOTT,

Have just Received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, for sale, at their Store, opposite the Market House, A Large, Elegant, and Well Chosen Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Suitable for the present and approaching season,
Consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARD WARE,
CUTLERY,
GROCERIES,
GLASS,
QUEENS & CHINA WARE,
BAR IRON & STEEL,
NAILS of every description.

Also a constant supply of the best of SALT, from Maud's Lick.—All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash—only.
Lexington, 7th May, 1802.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Lexington District Court,
June Term 1802.
Robert Breckenridge, complainant,
against
Patton Anderson, Defendant.
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, agreeable to law, another posted at the door of the court-house for Fayette county, and that this order be published some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in the town of Lexington.
A copy.

Telle
Thos. Bodley, C.L.D.C.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he, having received a fresh supply of the best Philadelphia BOOT-LEGS, together with sundry of the first rate WORK-MEN, is thereby enabled to furnish the fashionable part of the community with BOOTS or SHOES of the first quality, at his shop, opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office, Main street, Lexington, where he will thankfully receive orders for any article in his profession. For the convenience of persons at a distance, who may wish him to supply them with Boots, &c. he has here subjoined a draft, by which they may take their own measures for boots and shoes as accurately as if done by himself; which measure being reduced to inches, and directed to him, will be as carefully attended to as if the party were present—and any work thus made and forwarded agreeably to order, shall not give satisfaction, will, if returned uninjured, be received & the money refunded.



Explanation of the Plate.

FOR BOOTS.

A A Length of the leg from the bottom of the heel, as high as you wish the boot to extend.
B B Calf, measured round the thickest part.
C C Height of the calf.
C C Heel and instep.
C D The instep.
E E The ball of the foot, round the large joint of the great toe.—Ascertain the exact length of the foot in inches.

FOR BOOTEEES.

The same as above, excepting the length, which should always be long enough to admit the calf to fill up the top of the Bootee, otherwise the top being large enough to admit the heel will look awkward unless filled up by the calf of the leg.

Be particular in directing as to the thickness of the leather, fashion, shape &c.—All which shall be duly attended to, by

N. PRENTISS,

Who proposes to furnish materials for boots &c. either cut to measure, or in the patterns. And also makes and sells by retail, Ladies' Stuff Shoes at 1 Dollar a pair.
A few Journeymen acquainted with such work, will find encouragement by applying as above.

For sale at this Office,
THE GENERAL INSTRUCTOR.

JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co.

Have just received and are now opening, a large and well chosen assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of the following articles,
viz.

Superfine, Fine & Common Cloths,
Callimores,
Swandowns,
Striped and plain Coatings,
Rote and striped Blankets,
Fancy and Continuation Curds,
Velvets and Thickflets,
Camblets,
Wildbores,
Moreens, Jones's and Durants,
Callimancoes,
Bombazens and Bombazetts,
Checks and Cotton Stripes,
Jeans and Fullians,
Boglepores,
Plain, Clouded and Striped Nankens,
Gingham,
Dimities,
Merrillies Vesting,
Mantuas, Luteftrings, Taffeties, Senchews, Sattins and Pelongs.
Perfians,
Chintzes and Callicoos,
Cambricks,
Cambrick, Jaconet, Lappet and Book Mullins,
Do. do. do. do. Tambores do.
Jaconet and Book Mullin Handkerchiefs.
Do. Bordered Shawls,
Bandanna, India, Pullicat, Romall & Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Silk Shawls,
Cotton do.
Cotton Romall Handkerchiefs
Linen & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Coarse Mullins,
Silk and Cotton Hosi,
Ribbands,
Gloves,
Laces and Edgings,
Sewing Silk, Thread and Tapes,
Turkey Red,
Groceries,
Stationary,
Hardware,
Cutlery and Saddlery,
Queens and Girls wares,
6d. 8d. rood and 20d. Nails and Brads, Callings.

ALL of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for CASH, COUNTRY LINEN or HEMP.

N. B. Those indebted to JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. or JOHN JORDAN JUN. either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come and pay off the same, as it is not reasonable further indulgence should be given.
July 1st, 1802.

NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Clarke county, will meet on the twentieth day of August next at the house of James Patton, on Stoner's fork of Licking, in order to take the depositions of witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony respecting the improvement and special calls of my pre-emption of one thousand acres of land on said creek, as heir at law to John Morgan dec. and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.
Charles Morgan.

July 27th 1802.

NOTICE

HAVING removed my family to a farm in the neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still to do my business in town, I think it necessary to inform my clients that except during the sessions of the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit Court of the United States for Kentucky and the Territories, North-West of the Ohio, I shall attend at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon, at which times and place, all who have business with me must attend.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.
ADAM ANTHONY
Takes this method to inform his old customers in particular, and the public in general, that he is carrying on the COPPERSMITH & TIN BUSINESS in Bairdroad, Nelson county, Kentucky, in an extensive manner.

STILLS of all sizes, by the pound or gallon rate. Brewing, Wallowing, Filt and Tea kettles, with many other kinds of Copper and Tin ware, too tedious to insert, may be had at the shortest notice. He has just received from Baltimore, a large quantity of COPPER & TIN, which will enable him to sell on as low terms as any person on the Continent. All those who may favor him with their custom, may depend on being served with care and expedition.

He has now ready for sale, a fine assortment of

STILLS & TIN WARE
Of almost any description.

Wanted immediately, ONE JOURNEYMAN COPPERSMITH AND ONE TINMAN: the highest wages will be given, and constant employ.

July 20th, 1802.